it appears to stand by itself as a sort of entomological curiosity.

With the addition of the new genus, *Sclerosococcus*, just described, it seems advisable to recast the key to North American genera of Asterolecaniidae as given by Ferris (1955) in his Atlas of the Scale Insects of North America, Volume VII, page 14. The modification of the key is here presented.

KEY TO NORTH AMERICAN GENERA OF ASTEROLECANIIDAE

1 Adult female with the apical lobes and posterior extremity of the abdomen strongly sclerotized 2
Adult female at times with the anal lobes sclerotic but this never involving the posterior extremity of the body 3

2(1) Cephalic and thoracic regions, both dorsally and ventrally, with small, circular six loculi pores, these pores arranged in groups from two to several; circular quinquelocular pores present, both dorsally and ventrally, on fourth to sixth abdominal segments from posterior end ..... *Scleroscococcus*
Circular six loculi pores lacking anywhere on body; quinquelocular pores not present on abdomen ..... *Mycetococcus*

3(1) Adult female with no evidence of anal lobes; with no evidence of pores other than a dorsal circle of quinqueloculars; with a small, dorsal, median, sclerotized plate; occurring as far as known only on palms ..... *Mycococcus*
Adult female without these characters, with geminate pores 4

4(3) Adult female always with a distinct, sclerotized, caudal plate overlaying the anal opening ..... *Cerococcus*
Adult female without a caudal plate 5

5(4) Adult female without tubular ducts; with only geminate pores on the dorsum ..... *Pollinia*
Adult female always with some tubular ducts on dorsum 6

6(5) Adult female always with 7–8 segmented antennae, these well developed ..... *Lecaniodiaspis*
Adult female with the antennae represented by mere tubercles ..... *Asterolecanium*

EXACT DATA FOR CERTAIN LOCALITY LABELS USED BY F. E. BLAISDELL

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Like many collectors in the same period, it was Dr. Blaisdell's habit in his earlier years to use printed locality labels marked in general terms, such as "Cal." By a series of dots and strokes in red or black ink, he developed a code on these and others to indicate restricted localities. His notebook containing the code

is in the Department of Entomology of the California Academy of Sciences, but since he exchanged beetles extensively with other collectors, it may be well to place the data on record. Of course, they should be used only to interpret labels known to have originated from Dr. F. E. Blaisdell, Sr.

Following is his code, in places paraphrased and with counties inserted. Comments by the writer are in parentheses.

On Base Label "Cal.":

(1) With a red dot in the "C"—Stockton, San Joaquin County.
(2) Red dot in lower part of "a"—Sissons, Siskiyou County. (This town, some 10 miles south of Weed on U.S. Highway 99, is now called Mount Shasta City.)
(3) Red dot over "a"—Vicinity of Sacramento, Sacramento County.
(4) Red dot over "a", and a red line at each end of "Cal."—Vicinity of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County.
(5) Red dot over "a", and a red line under "Cal."—Siskiyou County.
(6) "Cal." underlined in red—Shasta Retreat. (Dr. Blaisdell records this as in Shasta County, elevation 2,416 feet, but it is actually in southern Siskiyou County, about a mile north of Dunsmuir.)
(7) Red line above and one below "Cal."—"Summit from Riverton to point of descent through Sierra Nevada, up grade, along the American River." (I judge this to be from Riverton eastward on U.S. Highway 50 to Echo Summit, all in Eldorado County.)
(8) Red line through "Cal."—San Francisco County.
(9) Red line across the top of "l"—Lincoln, Placer County.
(10) Two vertical red lines under "a"—Blue Lakes, Alpine County.
(11) Red line at each end of "Cal."—Tallac, above Lake Tahoe, elevation 6,280 feet. (In Eldorado County, on the southern shore of Lake Tahoe, and just north of Fallen Leaf Lake.)
(12) Vertical red line through "C"—San Mateo County, near Holy Cross Cemetery.
(13) Oblique red line from bottom of "C" to top of "l"—"Big Trees and vicinity." (Calaveras Big Trees, on State Highway 4, in southeastern Calaveras County; this is nearly due east of Mokelumne Hill, which was Dr. Blaisdell's home for eight years.)
(14) "Cal." in red parentheses—Hermit Valley, Alpine County.
(15) "Cal." in black parentheses—Fyffe to Riverton on the South Fork of the American River, Eldorado County.

On Other California Labels:

"*Guerneville, Sonoma Co. Cal.*"—With a red mark added under the "G", is for Monte Rio, Sonoma County. (This is about three miles downstream on the Russian River from Guerneville.)

"*Lake Co. Cal.*"—With a red dot under "a" of Lake, is Anderson's Springs. (This is a few miles northwest of Middletown on State Highway 29.)

"*MOKEL. HILL, CAL.*"—(Dr. Blaisdell practiced medicine at Mokelumne Hill, Calaveras County, 1892–1900.)

(1) "O" with a red center—Glencoe, 10 miles northeast of Mokelumne Hill.

(2) "K" reddened—West Point, 20 miles northeast of Mokelumne Hill.

(3) Red line under "HILL"—Same as preceding: West Point.

"*Napa Co. Cal.*"—With a red dot over first "a" in Napa, is St. Helena, Napa County.

Other Locality Labels:

"*Ky.*"—With a red line over the "y" is Versailles, Woodford County, Kentucky.

"*Or.*"—

(1) "O" with a red line across center—Oregon City, on Willamette River, 15 miles south of Portland.

(2) Plain, no markings—From about Portland and St. Johns on Willamette River.

"*W.T.*"—"Plain label about Seattle, Washington State. A few bearing such in my collection have been taken at Vancouver, Columbia R. Others received by exchange."

EVIDENCE FOR HURRICANE TRANSPORT AND DISPERSAL OF AQUATIC HEMIPTERA

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Although Aerobiology, the study of the dissemination of insects, pollen, microörganisms and other objects, has attracted considerable interest, very little attention has been paid to the part that tropical disturbances play in the transport of insects. Hurricanes are not rare phenomena but occur with amazing frequency in the tropics and provide a dynamic means of distributing organisms.

Three species of water-striders have long held my interest as they are all of West Indian and Central American origin and one in particular was definitely introduced by the hurricanes that lashed Florida in 1947 and again in 1950.

The Fall of 1947, particularly September and October, was